

En los siguientes incisos determine la matriz de transición de B_1 a B_2 .

a) $B_1 = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$, $B_2 = \{(2, 4), (1, 3)\}$

Solución:

$$[B_2/B_1] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] [-2f_1 + f_2 \rightarrow f_2] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right] [-f_2 + f_1 \rightarrow f_1] \sim$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right] [\frac{1}{2}f_1 \rightarrow f_1] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Por lo tanto

$$P_{B_1 \rightarrow B_2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$B_1 = \{(2, 4), (-1, 3)\}$, $B_2 = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$

Solución:

$$[B_2/B_1] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

Por lo tanto

$$P_{B_1 \rightarrow B_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$B_1 = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$, $B_2 = \{(1, 3, -1), (2, 7, -4), (2, 9, -7)\}$

Solución:

$$[B_2/B_1] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 & 9 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -4 & -7 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} -3f_1 + f_2 \rightarrow f_2 \\ f_1 + f_3 \rightarrow f_3 \end{bmatrix} \sim$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} -2f_2 + f_1 \rightarrow f_1 \\ 2f_2 + f_3 \rightarrow f_3 \end{bmatrix} \sim$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -4 & 7 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} 4f_3 + f_1 \rightarrow f_1 \\ -3f_3 + f_2 \rightarrow f_2 \end{bmatrix} \sim$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -13 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 12 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Por lo tanto

$$P_{B_1 \rightarrow B_2} = \begin{bmatrix} -13 & 6 & 4 \\ 12 & -5 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$B_1 = \{(3, 4, 0), (-2, -1, 1), (1, 0, -3)\}$, $B_2 = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$
Solución:

$$[B_2/B_1] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right]$$

Por lo tanto

$$P_{B_1 \rightarrow B_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$